Vidyalaya in these districts. The matter has been taken up with the State Government for providing required land and other infrastructure for opening Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kullu district and the proposal, as and when received from state Government, will be considered on merits.

**Comparative Literacy rates in States**

660. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest decennial census figure about literacy has come to the Ministry, if so, how does it compare with literacy figures of NSS assessment of different States; and

(b) whether a study has been done about slower or stagnant literacy growth of a few states; if so, what are the factors responsible for it and how the Ministry is going to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National literacy rate for all persons has steadily increased from 52.2% in Census 1991 to 62% in NSSO, 1997 to 65.38% in Census 2001 (Provisional). A detailed statement is given (See below).

(b) External evaluation studies which are conducted on completion of literacy programmes have revealed the following factors as being responsible for slower literacy growth:—

- Low enrolment rate in Elementary Education particularly of Socially and Economically deprived sections of the society.
- High drop out and low retention.
- Social discrimination.
- Gender based inequality.
- Economic exploitation.

Government have adopted the following strategies to improve literacy:—

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a holistic and convergent

approach to implement Universalisation of Elementary Education in a Mission mode with a clear district focus.

• Mahila Samakhya—For education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly women from socially and economically marginalised groups.

• National Literacy Mission (NLM) to provide functional literacy to non-literates in 15—35 age group.

**Statement**

*Comparative literacy figures of Census 1991, NSSO 53rd Round-1997 and Census-2001 (Provisional)*

| S.No. | India/State/UT | Census-1991 | | | NSSO 53rd Round-1997 | | | Census-2001 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 41.6 | 51.4 | 29.7 | 60 | 69 | 48 | 54.74 | 64.07 | 44.24 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 44 | 55.1 | 32.7 | 54 | 64 | 43 | 61.11 | 70.85 | 51.17 |
| 3. | Andaman & Nicobar | 73.0 | 79.0 | 65.5 | 97 | 100 | 94 | 81.18 | 86.07 | 75.29 |
| 4. | Assam | 52.9 | 61.9 | 43.0 | 75 | 82 | 66 | 64.28 | 71.93 | 56.03 |
| 5. | Bihar | 38.5 | 52.5 | 22.9 | 49 | 62 | 34 | 47.53 | 60.32 | 33.57 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 77.8 | 82.0 | 72.3 | 83 | 90 | 74 | 81.76 | 85.65 | 76.65 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | — | — | — | — | — | — | 65.18 | 77.86 | 52.40 |
| 8. | Delhi | 75.3 | 82.0 | 67.0 | 85 | 91 | 76 | 81.82 | 87.37 | 75.00 |
| 9. | Daman & Diu | 71.2 | 82.7 | 59.4 | 86 | 95 | 73 | 81.09 | 88.40 | 70.37 |
| 10. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 40.7 | 53.6 | 27.0 | 49 | 66 | 30 | 60.03 | 73.32 | 42.99 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 61.3 | 73.1 | 48.6 | 68 | 80 | 57 | 69.97 | 80.50 | 58.60 |
| 12. | Goa | 75.5 | 83.6 | 67.1 | 86 | 93 | 79 | 82.32 | 88.88 | 75.51 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 63.9 | 75.4 | 52.1 | 77 | 87 | 70 | 77.13 | 86.02 | 68.08 |
| 14. | Haryana | 55.8 | 69.1 | 40.5 | 65 | 76 | 52 | 68.59 | 79.25 | 56.31 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | — | — | — | — | — | — | 54.13 | 67.94 | 39.38 |

| SI. No. | India/State/UT | Census-1991 | | | NSSO 53rd Round-1997 | | | Census-2001 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female |
| 16. | 'Jammu & Kashmir | — | — | —. | 59- | 71 | 48 | 54.46 | 65.75 | 41.82 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 56.0 | 67.3 | 44.3 | 58 | 66 | 50 | 67.04 | 76.29 | 57.45 |
| 18. | Kerala | 89.8 | 93.6 | 86.2 | 93 | 96 | 90 | 90.92 | 94.20 | 87.86 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 81.8 | 90.2 | 72.9 | 96 | 98 | 93 | 87.52 | 93.15 | 81.56 |
| 20. | Meghalya | 49.1 | 53.1 | 44.8 | 77 | 79 | 74 | 63.31 | 66.14 | 60.41 |
| .21. | Madhya Pradesh | 44.2 | 58.4 | 28.8 | 56 | 70 | 41 | 64.11 | 76.80 | 50.28 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 82.3 | 85.6 | 78.6 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 88.49 | 90.69 | 86.13 |
| 23. | Maharashtra | 64.9 | 76.6 | 52.3 | 74 | 84 | 63 | 77.27 | 86.27 | 67.51 |
| 24. | Manipur | 59.9 | 71.6 | 47.6 | 76 | 86 | 66 | 68.87 | 77.87 | 59.70 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 61.6 | 67.6 | 54.7 | 84 | 91 | 77 | 67.11 | 71.77 | 61.92 |
| 26. | Orissa | 49.1 | 63.1 | 34.7 | 51 | 64 | 38 | 63.61 | 75.95 | 50.97 |
| 27. | Punjab | 58.5 | 65.7 | 50.4 | 67 | 72 | 62 | 69.95 | 75.63 | 63.55 |
| 28. | Pondicherry | 74.7 | 83.7 | 65.6 | 90 | 94 | 86 | 81.49 | 88.89 | 74.13 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 38.5 | 55,0 | 20,4 | 55 | 73 | 35 | 61.03 | 76.46 | 44.34 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 56.9 | 65.7 | 46.7 | 79 | 86 | 72 | 69.68 | 76.73 | 61.46 |
| 31. | Tamilnadu | 62.7 | 73.7 | 51.3 | 70 | 80 | 60 | 73.47 | 82.33 | 64.55 |
| 32. | Tripura | 60.4 | 70.6 | 49.6 | 73 | 79 | 67 | 73.66 | 81.47 | 65.41 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 41.6 | 55.7 | 25.3 | 56 | 69 | 41 | 57.36 | 70.23 | 42.98 |
| 34. | Uttaranchal | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72.28 | 84.01 | 60.26 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 57.7 | 67.8 | 46.6 | 72 | 81 | 63 | 69.22 | 77.58 | 60.22 |
| | India | 52.2 | 64.1 | 39.3 | 62 | 73 | 50 | 65.38 | 75.85 | 54.16 |

•Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991,